

# EMPEROR WILLIAM PUTS HIS BAN ON MESSAGES IN AIR

## WIRELESS SEIZED AS GERMAN WAR MOVE

Kaiser Holds Two Great Stations—Stops Messages Over Ocean.

ENGLISH LINES ARE OPEN

Shut Off if Britain Enters Conflict—Strategic Value of Service.

It was conceded by authorities in New York yesterday that Germany has taken over the two great transatlantic wireless stations in the empire, one at Nauen, seventeen miles west-northwest of Potsdam, the other on the outskirts of Hanover.

The Nauen station is the Telefunken's principal tower. The Hanover station is the largest station of the Goldschmidt system.

Wireless messages between Nauen and Sayville, L. I., have ceased and there is no communication at present between Hanover and the great wireless tower at Tuckerton, N. J.

In the absence of any word from Germany it is thought certain that the German Government has seized and is operating the Telefunken tower at Nauen for its own purposes.

The Tuckerton radio station has been cut off from communication with Hanover for more than a week owing to repairs. These have been completed and the exchange of transatlantic messages would be possible from now on were it not practically certain that the German Government has taken over the Hanover station. Cable despatches telling of the seizure by Germany of the Hanover station are expected on this side to-day.

The only remaining transatlantic wireless is the Marconi system and the Marconi service will be almost entirely cut off if England goes to war. England will in case of war take over the Marconi stations in Ireland and Wales and those in America in British territory—Cape Race, Glace Bay, Louisa, Nova Scotia and Sable Island. The English stations are at Carnarvon, Wales; Tynon, Wales; Clifton, Ireland; and at Letterfrack, on the estate of the Duke of Manchester.

### Would Cut Off All Wireless.

England's seizure of Marconi stations would cut off all present transatlantic wireless communication. The Marconi company has, however, stations building at Boston and at Belmar and New Brunswick, N. J., which could be whipped into shape for transatlantic communication with a new tower at Sayville, N. Y. Thus it may soon be possible to send wireless messages across the Atlantic only from Boston or New Jersey to Scandinavia.

Smaller Marconi stations at Siasconnet, Connetquot and other coast points will remain available for communication with ships at sea. The towers at Belmar and New Brunswick, N. J., lack only some of the finer apparatus to be in readiness for transatlantic work. The Marconi station at San Francisco is not in shape, nor is the one in Japan ready, although the tower at Honolulu is operating at full range; so it will not be possible to send wireless messages to Europe by a transatlantic route.

The United States Government tower at Arlington, near Washington, is not powerful enough for transatlantic messages.

How far Germany can go in controlling the operation of the German systems at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., is a question.

The Sayville tower is still in constant touch with ships at sea. It has not been in communication with the gold laden Kronprinzessin Cecilie nor the Carmania, which also has \$10,000,000 of gold on board.

The Sayville tower uses the Telefunken instruments. The tower at Nauen is owned by the Telefunken company of Germany. It has long been rumored that the German Government has acquired control of the Nauen tower.

The Atlantic Communication Company of 47 West street owns the Sayville wireless station. Control of the Hanover-Tuckerton wireless is, curiously enough, held by the French Marconi company.

The Goldschmidt towers at Hanover and Tuckerton are actually owned by the Hochfrequenz Maschinen Aktiengesellschaft fuer Drahtlose Telegraphie (the High Frequency Machine Joint Stock Company for Wireless Telegraphy), but control in this concern was acquired by French investors in the French Marconi company. Nevertheless Germany and England are the only European countries with completed and working transatlantic wireless systems. France has none.

### Germany Reserved Right.

Under the conditions of the franchise granted by Germany for the erection of the Hanover wireless tower the government reserved the right to take over the tower and operate it for its own purposes. The Sayville tower reported yesterday that it had been without communication with Germany for about two months. There has been no explanation of the cessation of messages.

With the station at Nauen in its hands Germany is in a position to direct her battleships and communicate directly with them in any part of the North Atlantic. She may also send out misleading and confusing messages to ships of any nation arrayed against her. England, with control of her Marconi stations, would be in a somewhat stronger position because of Germany's one tower at Nauen she would have at least half a dozen on both sides of the Atlantic. The German tower at Hanover is a separate factor because of the system used. If a successful operation of his range wireless will have much to do with the winning of sea fights in the present European war. Ability directly to issue orders and give and receive information between ships and shore, added to the power to confuse the enemy's orders, may easily decide the war on the sea. The international conventions regarding wireless systems are concerned chiefly with safeguarding passenger vessels and securing uninterrupted service in time of peace. There is no precedent for wireless as a factor in a great war. The invention is only eighteen years old, for Marconi first applied for a patent in London in July, 1896.

The serious questions that arise are these: Could Germany through the Hanover tower secure the sending out of war messages from the towers at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J.? How far without neutrality violation could news of war be transmitted from these German-American stations to the German-American stations? Would the German-American stations at war send out instructions to its own ships or misleading messages for the ships of the enemy and a ship of a neutral nation comes to disaster upon this, is it a cause for war? Some of these problems and others like them are pretty certain to be settled in the next few months.

### Notified Bakhmeteff of War Move.

NEWPORT, Aug. 2.—Ambassador George Bakhmeteff of Russia received official notification about noon today of the declaration of war by Germany upon his country. No official notification has been received by the German Embassy here.

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## U. S. FEARS SEVERE LOSS AS WAR STOPS IMPORTS

New York Duties Aggregate \$200,000,000—Bond Issue May Be Needed.

In the event of a long drawn out European war that would prevent the coming to American ports of ships bearing cargoes of merchandise consigned to our importers there would be a resultant falling off in the collection of duties by Uncle Sam that might mean the necessity of a national bond issue or other expedient to raise money with which to keep the wheels of the national machinery going.

There comes to the port of New York alone each year dutiable goods to the value of a billion dollars on which the duties aggregate in round numbers \$200,000,000. The daily receipts of duties here vary from \$500,000 to \$800,000.

Although we have an extensive import trade with South American ports, the bulk of the cargoes come from Europe. The necessity of war and the fear of capture of their merchant marine by war vessels of opposing belligerents will decrease to a minimum the number of British and Continental companies that take chances in crossing the Atlantic.

Thus far there has been no appreciable falling off in imports at this port and business has been normal so far as cargoes are concerned. It takes ships a week or so to make the trip across the Atlantic. The sailing of German ships was stopped on both sides last Thursday, and therefore it is expected there will be a considerable delay in the arrival of the port of New York until about the middle of the week.

As there are comparatively few American ships plying an European trade, our exports to, as well as imports from, the countries at war will be seriously affected to an extent that no one can venture to guess.

It is understood that Washington is considering already the necessity of providing the wherewithal with which to make up the great loss in customs receipts that will follow when European ships fail to make their customary trips to this country.

### TO RUSH U. S. WARSHIPS NORTH.

Naval Officers Believe Fleet May Be Needed During War in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Naval authorities will try to-morrow to bring about the withdrawal of the American battleship fleet from Mexican waters and its return to the northern coast.

It is the unanimous opinion of the naval officers in responsible posts in Washington that this is no time for the American battleship fleet to be lying idle in the tropics. It is their belief that the fleet should be brought north, held together as a unit force and get an opportunity to redeploy the efficiency of personnel, which is known to have deteriorated considerably during the long stay in Mexican waters and the West Indies.

Naval officers hold that as a result of the war in Europe many questions will come up which may vitally affect the interests of the United States and that this fleet ought to be in the best of condition. They have for a long time felt that the navy was serving no useful purpose lying idle off the coast of Mexico in the present state of affairs.

It is known that the State Department has been responsible for the retention of so many dreadnoughts in Mexican waters, fearing that if they were withdrawn the United States might get the notion that the United States was relaxing its attention on Mexico. The navy view is that it is imperative to get the fleet home as soon as possible.

### 5,000 U. S. NURSES READY TO GO.

American Red Cross Society Has Force for Army Duty.

Boston, Aug. 2.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the central committee of the American Red Cross Society said today that her society is ready to send 5,000 nurses into Europe for war duty. The plan, according to Miss Boardman, would be to ship the nurses with proper credentials to such places as the international committee at Geneva would assign them.

She did not think, however, that they would be called upon to go upon fields of battle. Rather, Miss Boardman thought, they would be placed in big cities where hospitals would care for the sick and wounded sent back from the front.

"In Serbia the women are known as 'Little Sisters' and the society there has few trained nurses. France and Germany have wonderful organizations, but in Great Britain the society is not so well organized."

### FOR ACTION ON PEACE TREATIES

Wilson and Bryan Urge Their Immediate Ratification.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have renewed their urgent representations to Democratic leaders for the immediate ratification of the peace treaties.

Mr. Bryan discussed the matter yesterday and to-day with the Foreign Relations Committee and it is likely that an effort will be made to report the treaties early this week or certainly on Wednesday, when the next regular meeting of the committee will be held.

Neither the President nor his Senatorial advisers believe that the passage of the treaties will help the present European situation in any way, but Mr. Bryan feels that it will put the United States in an excellent light before the rest of the world and will probably direct attention sharply to the fact that if such treaties had been in force between the countries now involved in the European struggle or likely to be involved in the present situation could have been averted.

## KING EDWARD'S DIPLOMACY NOW SEEN IN EUROPEAN WAR

Foresight and Shrewdness of England's Merry Monarch Responsible for the Seemingly Odd Alliance of the Lion and Bear.

International alliances make queer partners. There is the notorious case of Great Britain and Russia, now one of the puzzles of an overwhelming situation. What has England in common with Russia? Nothing except certain frontiers and this coincidence of frontiers is a circumstance of the utmost significance.

In every other respect except the accidental community of boundaries England and Russia stand as far apart as the poles. England represents the height of Aryan civilization, the highest development of the basic doctrine of the inviolability of the individual, freedom of thought and speech, the sanctity of private rights, parliamentary government, the equal and just operations of law—in short, everything toward which the world has been struggling with slow and painful efforts since the dark ages.

Russia, half Tatar and wholly reactionary, stands for the very antithesis of all these splendid things. It stands for autocracy, repressed by a sop to explosive discontent in the form of an indefinite and indefinable deliberative assembly which lacks even the essential safeguard of personal inviolability. It stands for a systematic repression of free thought; for government by force, for an Asiatic despotism planted upon the soil of Europe by the Mongol domination and grafted upon a tree of Aryan progress by Peter the Great and his successors.

England's natural ally is not Russia. It is not even France. In spite of all that the advocates of the rapprochement have said about it since their great patron, King Edward VII, first gave an international significance to the word. It is Germany, with whose people the people of England are kindred in thought, in blood and even in language as well as religion and most of the other essential traits of character and tradition; that is Britain's true ally.

When the late Marquis of Salisbury and his eminent sovereign, the late King Edward VII, came to the conclusion that England's "splendid isolation" was not as splendid as it sounded they looked around them for an alliance. Salisbury, who had the characteristic English love of roast beef and common sense, was at one with the issue with his master, who was the greatest diplomat of Europe in his day, with the possible exception of his young nephew, William II, the Kaiser.

When Salisbury vanished from the horizon of public affairs King Edward continued his activities in behalf of a foreign alliance. Now King Edward, like the late Haroun-al-Raschid in Baghdad, was a well known figure in Persia all the way from the Quai d'Orsay to those intimate resorts often told of by returning Americans where one used to dine well and be entertained no less well by the vagaries of the much abused harem. And in all his appearances, whether in the guise of a Haroun-al-Raschid seeking to know how the faithful felt about things, or as a man of the world who sought distraction from the cares of a great business and knew just where to get it, Edward was the good fellow of all Paris. When a Parisian of those days spoke of "le Roi" he meant King Edward of England. Paris knew only one king in those salad days of the Belle Alliance.

So, when the Foreign Office at London said something to the Quai d'Orsay about an understanding between the two countries all Paris roared its approval of the proposal, which suddenly leaped into first place in the news columns as the "entente cordiale" between the two nations. The thing was put through without delay, and England, for the first time since the alliances of the Crimean struggle, stood before the world as a country that had a friend.

That was a natural alliance, in a way. It contained no element essentially repugnant to British principles or British prejudices. It even accomplished the astounding result of making Britons appear as if they were capable of taking a Johnny Crapaud seriously.

The Anglo-French understanding, of course, was aimed at Germany. France was the natural foe of the glorified Prussia and of the Kaiserbund of which it stood at the head. With the French army to help them in any altercation with Germany, British statesmen felt they could reasonably hope for a successful issue of events.

But Edward VII, was Emperor of India as well as King of England. As Emperor of India he came into frequent harmonious relations with the "Great White Bear"—"white" chiefly on the staff side of his ancestry. Ever since the days when the Indian Empire was a private enterprise carried on by a chartered company Russia had been pushing its way slowly but surely upon the British preserves.

This gradual and incessant impingement, distant at first, became much closer as the Indian Empire pushed its frontiers further north and Russia advanced further south and east. Toward the end of the nineteenth century the current history of the empire was reduced to chronicle.

"Austria," said the matter yesterday and to-day with the Foreign Relations Committee and it is likely that an effort will be made to report the treaties early this week or certainly on Wednesday, when the next regular meeting of the committee will be held.

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icles of Anglo-Russian incidents. There was the incident of Bokhara, wherein the Muscovite bear dug his paw deeply in the direction of the British honey. There was the incident of the Pamirs, the incident of Afghanistan and a long series of minor "incidents" wherein the hand of the British administrator in India, groping about in the dark, came suddenly upon the point of the Russian dirk.

The continuing irritation brought seaward to the India office in London and the bewilderment spread to the Foreign Office. King Edward, with his genius for smoothing out international tangles, set on foot a plan to reach an understanding with Russia that would put an end to the underground struggle.

At this juncture the alliance with France proved of immediate value to British statesmen. France was Russia's "uncle"—or aunt, to be more exact—to the extent of several milliards of francs, either invested in Russian securities or else lent to the Government. The word of France, on the theory that money talks, was consequently strong at St. Petersburg. France was already an ally of Russia. All that had to be done to make the game a three handed one was to ask Britannia to sit in.

No sooner had the Belle Alliance been expanded into the Triple Entente than the madness of war had entered into the veins of the nations. So long as the terms of alliance were beneficial to both Russia and Great Britain, Russia retained its energy and put a limit upon its capriciousity. But now a monstrous situation has arisen—a situation without parallel in the history of the world. Russia, which for centuries has sought the warm water of an open port, has started southward toward the Aegean and the Adriatic. She has begun the march to which several previous Balkan wars have been preliminary scouting campaigns.

It should be kept clearly in mind that in the present universal breakdown of all the old alliances, the Triple Entente is not to be broken. The very things which England has striven tooth and nail to prevent, Russia, having broken all bonds, is now going to coast along toward the Mediterranean—and the Mediterranean is the road to India.

This road to India Great Britain has been guarding with might and with arms since the days of the East India Company. It was in the course of this struggle, with the treasures of India at stake, that Britain seized Egypt; that she wrested the canal from France; that she cleared decks for action off Constantinople in 1877, when the Russian army had fought its way to the Golden Horn and was gazing with tear dimmed eyes upon the glistening minarets of Santa Sophia as the defiled shrine of orthodoxy.

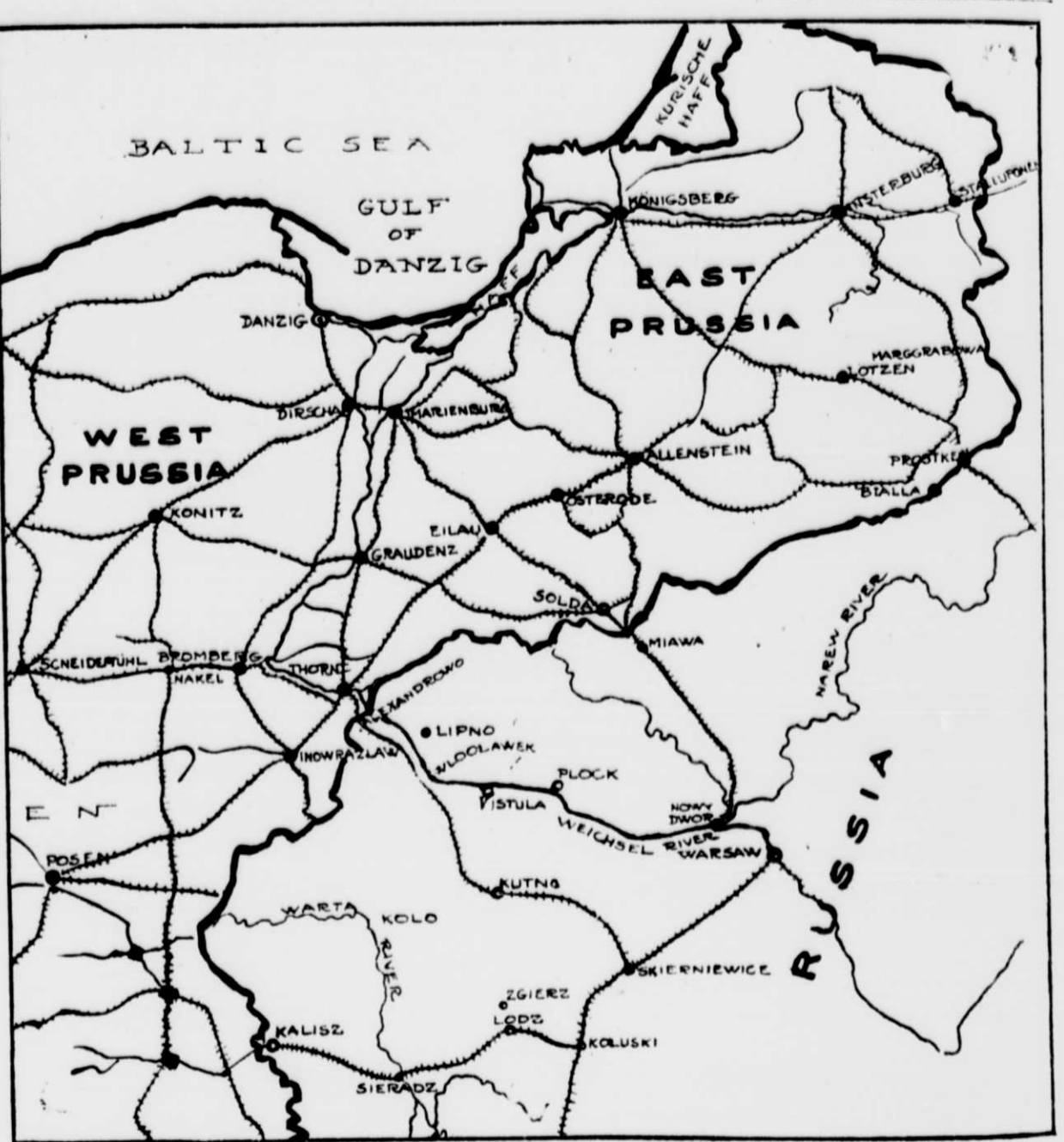
Now by a queer turn of events Great Britain is actually helping Russia, certainly for the moment, by diplomatic means and possibly a little later with armed force, to come down to the open water of the Balkan littoral. What will happen if the Munich, after waiting long centuries, is successful in his long and bitterly opposed design?

Will Great Britain sit calmly by and permit Russia to raise her standard over the Honorable? Or will she fight her ally to wrest from it the very mastery which under the treaty of alliance is now helping Russia to acquire?

Great Britain is in a delicate situation by the obligations imposed upon her by her alliance, Italy is in an equally abnormal relation with her ally Austria-Hungary.

There is no love for Austria anywhere in Italy. There is no respect for her with the exception of an official semblance of it in the Foreign Office at Rome. On the contrary, Austria and all her works are the pet detestation of all patriotic Italians except the Government of the day.

If Italy does eventually join forces with Germany to sustain the mutual ally, Austria-Hungary, in her struggle against Russia and possibly Great Britain and France, the Italians will be in an anomalous position as the British with relation to Russia. Will Italy actually help Austria to maintain her domination over the Italians of unredeemed Italy or will the Quirinal mark time until the fortunes of war have begun to indicate a defeat for Austria and then throw an Italian army into the territory of the defeated ally and complete the "redemption" of the Italian people?



This map shows the frontier between eastern Prussia and Russian Poland, where several skirmishes between German and Russian border patrols have occurred. Shots were exchanged at Schwinden, near Bialla, and near Johannesberg. No serious fighting, however, has occurred.

### CARDINAL SEES MISERY AHEAD.

Mgr. Gibbons Had Hoped and Prayed Against War Blight.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons was deeply grieved when he learned that war had been declared.

"It is dreadful," he said. "I hoped and prayed that it might be averted. Such a war is almost inconceivable. It will be almost unfathomable in the misery and the sufferings that must result. One cannot think of it without the deepest feelings of regret. I had hoped against hope in the last few days that something would arise to prevent such a blight, but this news would seem to make it inevitable."

### CAN'T CABLE IN CODE.

France and England Forbid Such Messages—Censors Read All.

Senders of cable messages were told at the local cable offices yesterday that their messages were subject to a heavy delay and to a censorship.

The Commercial Cable Company was advised last night of the French Government's censorship on all messages. An announcement was made at the offices here that cable messages for Great Britain and Ireland must be put in plain language and in English or French, subject to censorship. Code and cipher messages are prohibited.

The company has received reports from the Continent that there is a delay in the delivery of messages on the other side. Agents of the company here said they were taking care of all the messages thus far, as is also the Western Union.

The French Cable Company received word that all messages were being submitted to Government censors at Brest, to which place the cable messages are sent from New York for transmission to other parts of Europe. No code or cipher messages are permitted.

There was no halt in the business done by the companies yesterday. All messages given over the counters were accepted, no orders having come yet placing definite restriction upon business.

Many hysterical messages are being sent by persons anxious about the safety of friends or relatives abroad.

### MILES SEES DESTRUCTIVE WAR.

General Thinks Conflict Will Be Worse Than Any in History.

"A war which promises to be the most destructive in the history of the human race," was the way Gen. Nelson A. Miles characterized the European conflict in speaking last night before the Equity Congress of Greater New York, an organization for the uplift of the negro, at 39 West 134th street.

"This very hour," said Gen. Miles, "twenty millions of people face each other in battle in a war as little calculated for and as unjustifiable as any I have read of or witnessed. Fortune may be to be in this country, walked in by two great oceans, in a land filled with prosperity and peace."

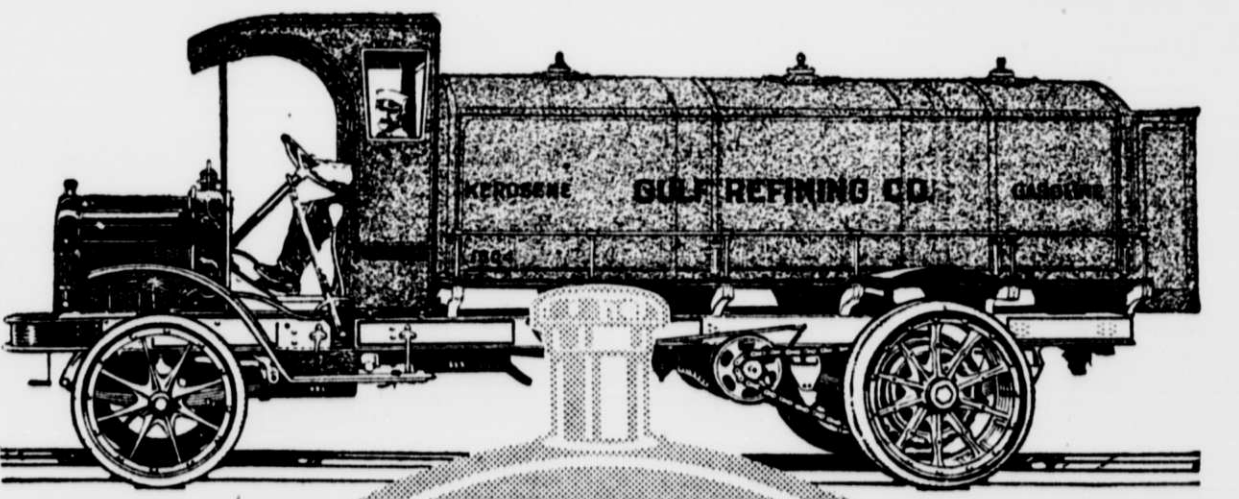
### NO NEWS OF DR. BUTLER.

Head of Columbia University Now in Europe With Family.

No word, apparently, has been received in this city as to the present whereabouts in Europe of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who went abroad with his wife and daughter in the early part of June.

It was said at Dr. Butler's home, 69 Montaigne Drive, last night that no letter had been received from him since the first part of last month.

Prof. Frank Diehl Fackenthal, secretary of the Columbia Corporation, is a passenger on the Cunard liner Mauretania, now en route for this port.



## REPEAT ORDERS from FIRMS WHO KNOW MOTOR TRUCKS

THE great oil companies of America were one of the first big lines of business to use motor trucks extensively. Naturally, then, these companies are probably more familiar with the good and bad points of the various motor trucks than any other important line of business. The great oil companies know motor trucks by long experience.

¶ In June, 1913, the great oil companies operated a total of 150 White Trucks.

¶ In June, 1914, these same oil companies had increased their White Truck equipment to more than 270, an increase of over one hundred and twenty White Trucks during the past twelve months.

THESE FIGURES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

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